TENTH YEAR.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1803.

the Beauce district, known as the gransry of Paris wheat is withering and dying. In the northern districts the

beet root crop is dying in the baked soil, as the moisture necessary to develop the seed had not fallen for nearly three months. On the other hand the vines

in the vine growing districts are flourishing, especially in the champagne province, and promise a splendid vintage.

ROME IN GALA ATTIRE

Celebrating the Silver Wedding

Celebrating the Silvee Welding of Humbert and Margherita.

Roze, April 22.—The fetes in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of King Humbert and Queen Margherita reached their hight today, which is the actual anniversary of the marriage, which occurred April 22, 1868. The weather is most favorable and the bright aunchine adds to the brilliancy of the spectacle. The public offices and schools throughout the country are closed. The streets are gayly bedecked and immense crowds throng the vicinity of the quirinal. King Humbert and Queen Marguerita heard mass today in their private chapel. Their majestics received telegrams of congratulations from the prince of Wales and Queen Victoria and all the other sovereigns of Europe. The German emperor and empress drove to the church of San Pietro in Montorio, erected in the year 1500 for Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain on the spot where St. Peter is said to have suffered martyrdom. They returned to the quirinal by the fachionable and well-shaded drive called the Pincio, and were chered all along the routes going and coming by enthusiastic crowds.

PATE OF THE NARONIC.

A Boat Containing Four Dead Men Has Been Sighted.

which the boat was seen. The position where the boat was sighted is a little to

NORWAY'S CARINET CRISIS.

The Ministry Besigns Because Chear

Did Not Approve so Act.

appreintment of the Norwegian con-mis to represent the shipping and com-mercial interests of Norway abroad, in-stead of Norway depending for commist representation, as at present, upon con-sule representing both Sweden and Nor-way. This refused of King Occur and the resignation of the ministry brings to a critical stage the dispute long pending

Roses, April 22. A severe earthquake shock occurred at 2.31 a clock this morning at Milesen, on the south court of Shelly. This shock was followed by several others equally as severa.

ASK IT OF CONGRESS

as to the treatment of the present emer-gency. "I was assured," said the sona-tor, "that the cubinet is absolutely har-monious; that the members are of one

One result of the gold scare has been to cause a good deal of quiet discussion among the statesmen left at the capitol of the necessity of an extra session of congress. Undeniable is it that some of feel that such a session is probable. and at an earlier date even than that and at an earlier date even than that predicted by Vice President Stevenson, namely, September next. That date was fixed in contemplation of the necessity to effect legislation. But the treatment of such great financial questions as are now before the administration, it is argued that the lapse of time becomes of superior importance. There is a question as to the authority of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds under the present circumstances. Of secretary of the treasury to issue bonds under the present circumstances. Of course, once an extra session begins, it is assumed, by those who discuss the matter, that congress will feel obliged to deal not only with the question of gold reserve, but also with the financial conditions, which, in some quarters, are asserted to have caused the present state of affairs, which, in plain English, means the operation of the Sherman sil-

Will Use the Reserve.

When the day closed the treasury de-partment had to its credit slightly over \$700,000 in free gold. It is expected that this will be increased Monday, as there is a disposition shown by the west-ern bankers to help the treasury swell its gold balance. Several bankers in New York, too, are stated to have turned in gold for greenbacks. There is a betin gold for greenbacks. There is a bet-ter feeling, temporarily at least, and the fact that no bad result has occurred by dropping into the greenback gold re-serve, leads to the belief that none will

the proceeding.

It is anticipated here that large ship ments of gold will be made next week, large enough, it is expected, to again wipe out the free gold and invade the wipe out the free gold and invade the gold reserve. No official information of these shipments have reached the treasury, but the reports come from sources usually correct. In case the shipments are made there is nothing to indicate that Secretary Carlinie will not do as he did yesterday, viz: invade the gold reserve to meet all demands.

The expenditures so far this month are exceeding the receipts by over \$2,000.000. This has had the effect of reducing the net cash balance in the treusury, which today is \$24,905,000, and of this amount \$10,000,000 is in subsidiary

this amount \$10,000,000 is in subsidiary coin and \$11,000,000 is in national bank

The statement of the United States treasurer, showing the classified assets of the treasury and the demand liabilities at the close of business today is as

follows:

Assets: Gold coin and bullion, \$20,107,340; silver dollars and bullion, \$31,272,117; silver dollars and bullion, act
July 14, 1800, \$138,786,314; fractional
silver and minor coin, \$14,183,312; United
States notes, \$25,280,225; United States
treasury notes, \$0,339,129; gold certificates, \$5,980,380; silver certificates,
\$5,980,215; national bank notes, \$5,615,
674; deposits at national bank depositories, general account, \$11,030,301; dis-

674; deposite at national bank deposi-tories general account, \$11,030,261; dis-bursing officers' balances, \$4,478,584. Liabilities: Gold certificates, \$114,953, 189; silver certificates, \$628,176,004; United States treasury notes, \$138,567, 280; currency certificates, \$15,760,000; disbursing officers' balances, agency ac-

counts, etc., \$41,110,870. MUST ISSUE BONDS.

New York Bankers Refuse to Ail the Government.

New York, April 22. There was a long and mysterious conference between the bank presidents and Assistant Treasurer Conrad Jordan at the clear-ing house this afternoon. The meeting lasted two hours. After it was over it that H. W. Cannon, president of the Chase National bank, had had a conference with Mr. Jordan last night, and ence with Mr. Jordan last night, and had gone to Washington as an emissary from the bankers here to President Cleveland. This morning Assistant Treasurer Jordan issued invitations to the following bank presidents to meet him at the clearing house for a conference at 2 o'clock: George S. Coe of the American Exchange bank; Williams of the Chemical, Wright of the National Park, Barker of the First National, Ires of the Western National Sillman of the of the Western National, Silman of the City, Westward of the Hanover, Sim-mona of the Fourth National, Nash of the Corn Exchange, Galloway of the

Merchants' National.
George S Coe of the American Exchange bank was kept away by sickness and Mr. Stilligran of the National City bank did not appear. Those present bank did not appear. Those present talked over the situation and agreed that parity between gold and silver must be maintained, and that the government must meet all its obligations with gold. It was practically decided among the bunkers that they would advance so more gold to the freasurer without an invitation and even then not a large amount without a bond issue. Naturally enough, in view of the continued beary expects of Europe and the arcer tandy of the treasurer policy. Wall street heavy experis of harrops and the arear tainty of the treasury policy. Wall street today converned their almost entirely with the various runners in regard to the attitude of New York toward the gav-

The removed stratum was paid into The removed \$100,000 was part into the sub-treasury in New York today by the Segman's Erchange back. The withdrawals were at 100,000 It was reported from Washington late in the day that Secretary Carinde had re-ceived tenders of \$4,00,000 gold, thus lifting the treasury reserve once there;

THAT RUSSIAN TREATY.

Washington, April 22.—Nothing is now necessary to make the recent ratified Russian extradition treaty operative but the issuance of a proclamation by the president. The senate adjourned without making the treaty public and the state department has since guarded the document with the usual diplomatic secresy. The following synopsis obtained from a reliable source contains the important points covered by the treaty:

reciprocally agree to surrender to each other, upon mutual requisitions and according to their respective regulations and procedure persons who, being charged with or convicted of, the commission in the territory of one of the charged with or convicted of, the com-mission in the territory of one of the contracting parties of any of the crimes and offenses specified in the following article, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territory of the other. Provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her ap-prehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offense had been there com-mitted.

Article 2-Persons convicted of or Article 2—Persons convicted of or charged with any of the following crimes, as well as attempts to commit the same, or an accessory before the fact, or providing such attempt or participation is punishable by the laws of both countries, shall be delivered up by virtue of the provisions of this convention. Murder and manslaughter, when voluntary, forgery and the utterance of forged papers, including public, sovereign or governmental acts, willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads, which endangers human life.

railroads, which endangers human life.

Article 3—An attempt against the life of the head of either government, or against any member of his family, when such attempt comprises the act either of murder or amassination, or of poisoning or of accessoryship thereto shall not be considered a political offense, or an act connected with such an offense.

Article 4—In case the person whose extradition is demanded under the present convention is also claimed by another government, preference shall be

other government, preference shall be given to the country whose demand shall be earliest in point of time; pro-vided the government from which ex-tradition is sought is not bound by treaty to give preference otherwise.

FORAKER A LOBBYIST.

It Is Said He Is Trying to Ruin Governor McKinley.

CLEVELAND, April 22.—Ex Governor J. B. Foraker has won the unquestion-able distinction of being the most unscrupulous and most successful legisla-tive lobbyist in Ohio. His latest achievement was the enactment of the Strehli street railway law, by which railway companies are released from important charter obligations and the safeguarde to public rights broken down. It extends franchises under down. It extends franchises under certain easy conditions and, worst of all, permits any city council in the state to pass half a dozen ordinances or resolutions in a bunch by a single vote under a suspension of the rules, and makes valid any and all legislation enacted in such a reckless and vicious manner. Many observant politicians are convinced that Foraker is trying to wreck McKinley's chances of re-election by using his influence to make the record of the republican general assembly as rank as possible. Many of its sins of both commission and omission are chargeable to his lobbying, and as they have all been in the interests of corporate monopoly his lobbying, and as they have all been in the interests of corporate monopoly the prejudice against McKinley as the representative of wealthy men and the interests of the rich are greatly intensified. The record of the legislature terribly handicaps Mr. McKinley, and it is said that the Foraker men have taken this course both because it was very profitable to them and because it opened the way to revenge upon Mr. McKinley for his work for Mr. Sherman and against Mr. Foraker in the senatorial fight.

WASHINGTON April 22. Attorney General Olney-has received the resignations of the following United States officials: Charles D. Varian, United States district attorney for Utah; J. A. Connally, United States district attorney for Illinois; Charles P. Hitchcock, United States marshal for Illinois, and Walter Lyon, United States district attorney for

western Pennsylvania.

Washington, April 22. The president's warrant of surrender was issued today in the case of Jacques Licco Adutt, arrested in Chicago. He is charged with forgery in Austro Hungary and will be turned over to the Austen-

He Will Impect Animala.

Wangsores, April 22 Alexander Lebb of Missouri was today appointed an assistant inspector in the bureau of suimal industry at \$1,000, to take effect

Parsumen, N. J. April 22.—The re-ported capture of the two cacaped mor-derers. Richle and Pallister, at this place is settlent formulation. It is authoritatively stated that an capture has been made here.

FROM OVER THE SEA

Lospos, April 22.—The scene in lobbies of the house of commons after the division on the second reading of the home rule bill last night went far to prove the contention of the liberals that the bitterness of the antagonism to home rule has abated much in the seven years since Mr. Gladstone introduced the prototype of the present measure. There was the old crowd of members on thered in shifting grouns: there was gathered in shifting groups; there was the same earnest discussion of the final debate, but the intense excitement that prevailed when the first home rule bill prevailed when the first home rule bill was thrown out was entirely lacking. The party had calculated the result of the division so exactly that hours before the members went into the divisions lobby the vote was known to a man. The fact that the government had forty-three majority was noised about the house before 9 o'clock. Consequently the keen curiosity which usually attaches to a matter of two or three votes more or less was satisfied long in advance of the firing of the final oratorical guns.

Every party polled almost its full strength. The Parnellites and anti-Parnellites did what never before has been done in parliamentary history—polled their full vote to the last man. It was the first time that the two factions of nationalists have seted in perfect harmony since the formal disruption of the old party. Of the sixty-tive liberal unionists, Joseph Chamberlain's contingent, forty-three voted against the bill, the other two kept clean the opposition record of their party by pairing with ministerialists before absenting themselves. After the division Mr. Gladstone was the center of a group of jubilant nationalists. He had made his final plea before the division with the full voice and fervent energy of his younger days, yet he responded without sign of fatigue to the score of handshakings and congratulations offered by his followers before he left the house. After Mr. Gladstone's departure many of the majority adjourned to the National Liberal club, where the success of the home rule and the prosperity of Ireland as a nation were repeatedly proposed amidst the waving of handkerchiefs and napkins and cheers.

Flam of the Opposition.

The next question is: What will happen to the bill in committee? Will the liberal unionists remain irreconcilable to the last, or will they accept the main principles of the bill and try to amend it? Lord Salisbury will call a conference of opposition leaders early in May to decide upon the details of the campaign against the measure in committee. The general line of opposition which then will be indorsed is, however, already apparent. It will be a series of amendments proposing to accure increased representation of the Irish minority, both in the imperial and in the Dublin parliament. In other words, the unionists will continue in committee to flaunt the bloody orange shirt after the fashion of Mr. Balfour in Belfast and Lord Randolph Churchill in Liverpool. The Hon. W. Russell, who assisted Colonel Saunderson in talking with the men of Ulster, will move moreover that before the bill becomes operative the imperial parliament shall settle the Irish land question. This motion has the sanction of the unionist leaders. The fact that these amendments will be regarded, is regarded as significant that the unionists will accept the bill ultimately, and they propose to make the best of it instead of relying upon the house of lords to reject it. The prospect otherwise of a conflict between the two houses, in which the lords, together with the tories generally, would certainly be worsted, has had considerable weight in favor of this line of action.

What Parnellites Want. The next question is: What will hap-

What Parnellites Want.

The amendments offered by the Parnellites are few, but they touch vital points in the bill. Most of them refer to the constitution of the Dublin parliament and the retention of Irish members at Westminster. They propose that in Dublin each house shall have about double the number of members which the present provision of the bill would grant; also that instead of but eighty Irish members being retained at Westminster, as advocated by Mr. Gladstone, the present Irish delegation of 103 in the house be left undiminished. The Parnellites are willing to leave untouched the financial clauses, save the contribution of Ireland to the imperial exchequer shall be limited to £1,500,000. They also wish to have the bill altered so as to define precisely the occasions, when in provision for war, the excise duties may be increased, and to state explicitly that in no case shall more be expected from Ireland than accords with her taxable capacity, as compared with What Parnellites Want. expected from Ireland than accords with her taxable capacity, as compared with that of England. Finally, the Parnellites demand of the exchaquer division of her majesty's high court of justice in Ireland shall not sit in the court of the privy council, and they shall be chosen from a roll prepared by the Irish, approved by the viceroy.

The proposals for the amendments have the approval of the majority of the anti-Parnellites, and therefore may be regarded as incorporating all the demands of the nationalists and as indicating the form in which the bill is likely to become a law.

Celebrating in Ireland.

In Ireland every large town has been celebrating, since morning, the second reading of the bill. Even in Helfast, the hot bed of Ulateria, the hone rulers were up before daybreak preclaiming the progress of their onuse. Carrick Hill, the nationalist quarter of the city, was illuminated with bonders within an hour after the arrival of the disputch announcing the result of the disputch and the hong down the fronts of all the large buildings. The streets were filled with enging, cheering trowds until 7 this morning. The police feared a risk between nationalists and orange must, and were out in forth at all the dangerous points. The orangeous In Ireland every large town has been dangerous points. The orangeouses sure singularly quiet, bywever and but for a chance meeting and a short brush.

most of it was paid for by British gold. The hundreds of Irish debagaies, of whom so much is made, are resolving it shillings each a day and all expenses during their absence from home. The chief feature of the meeting was its aristocratic nature. No representatives of the democrat element of Ireland appeared. The speakers were exclusively Irish landlords or dissenters. Even the unionist press admits that the political importance of the democratrations is small, especially in riess of the fact that the principle of home rule has been adopted by parliament.

Many of the English unionists would have been better pleased had the Ulster contingent been allowed to remain at home during the excitement of the last two or three days. The visitors not only have made their substances not only have made their substances, some sixty of the Ulster loyalists gathered at the entrance of the house to demonstrate their hostility to Mr. Gladstone. As soon as he appeared they began to hise and groan. Mr. Gladstone looked up in surprise, then quickened his pace and hastened indoors, while the crowd in chorus shouted "traitor" after him.

Fight of Labor and Capital. have made an examination unhesitatingly pronounce genuine Aniatic leprony has made its appearance in thincity. This afternoon a Syrian woman giving her name as Schants Chese Tonshiett called at the office of Dr. Sturgis for treatment. Her face was yellow, shrunken and hore disgusting bleaches such as unmistakably mark the leper. Other evidences of the disease were found on her arms and hands. She arrived in the city three weeks ago from the Pacific const and says that she spent a year on the islands of the Pacific ocean, and that she contracted the disease on one that she contracted the disease on one of the Hawaiian islands. She will be sent to Syria.

SUED A TANNERY.

DENVER, April 22.—The National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City began at attachment suit against F. E. Tyler, doing business as B. E. McLain & Co., to recover \$10,238.30, and also to recover \$2,650. The Metropolitan bank of Kansas City sues the same defendant to recover \$15,000. Under Sheriff Hogle levied on about \$6,000 worth of hides belonging to the company today. The business of the same company at Paeblo was attached at the instance of the Metropolitan National bank of Kansas City for \$11,000.

Tyler is engaged in the hide and fer-Pight of Labor and Capital.

The crisis which the strike of the Hull dockers brought to the shipping trade is not passing. There is merely a pause, while each side is callecting its resources and fixing its determination for a desperate struggle. The chief men of the Dockers' union are visiting all the associations of Waterside workers at Bristol, Glasgow and Liverpool to to arrange the details of a simultaneous general strike, which will cripple every steamship line sailing from British ports.

for \$11.000.

Tyler is engaged in the hide and fertilizing business and makes his home in Kansas City, where up to this time he has been regarded as being immensely wealthy. His operations throughout the country have been extensive, and it is said he spent \$75,000 annually for his family expenses. He has one of the finest summer residences on Lake Geneva. About two years ago, it is said, his wife inherited over \$500,000 from her father, all of which amount or what is left of it will be swamped in Tyler's fall should today's proceedings mean a failure. The attorney in the case said today that \$60,000 in cash and property had already been attached and levied upon and Tyler's creditors are looking for more. Tyler, it is claimed, about two years ago put a considerable portion of his possessions beyond the reach of the law.

PINED A NEWSPAPER.

steamship line sailing from British ports.

McCarthy, the agitator and leader among the dockers, says today that the men at all points are eager for the strike, and that the unions are ready with their funds to support the men during the creention of work. The ship owners of the federation are preparing for the worst, as they so longer believe that the strike can be avoided. They say that they have never been better supplied with money for such a conflict or with men for replacing the unionists.

The federation repensants \$,000,000 tons of British shipping and can command for use against the strikers \$750,000. The struggle will the the bitterest one that the antagonism between British capital and British laber will have produced.

The dryness of the weather in western Europe during the last sight weeks is causing exceptional anxiety among the

Priresuno, April 22.—Charles W. Houston, business manager of the Pittsburg Press, was given a hearing today before Alderman Rohe on the usual charge preferred by the slaw and order detectives. The offenaes against him were in connection with the publishing of a Sunday paper on Sundays of January 1, 8, 15, 22. February 5, 12, 19, 26 and March 5. Nine cases in all were testified to by Agent McClure, and on each of them Mr. Houston was fined \$25 and costs, a total of \$225 and costs. The defendant said that these cases ought not to have been brought against him while the previous three cases are before the supreme court. He has not decided whether or not to appeal them also, but will decide before Monday. Similar suits against the publishers of the Post Leader, Volks Blatt and Dispatch are expected during the coming week. Priranuno, April 22. Charles

HOPE FOR HARRIS. Governor Plower Has Ordered as In-

New York, April 22—Official notice of the appointment by the governor of George Raines of Rochester as commissioner to take testimony in the case of Carlyle W. Harris next Monday, was received at the district attorney's office taday and rather nonplussed the attaches for a time. Mr. Nicoll's secretary, Henry Younger, who received the governor's telegram, went at once to Nicoll's residence, where the latter was at work on the Buchanan case and the district attorney at once directed that everything should be done to further the governor's wishes. Mr. Nicoll dictated a dispatch to the governor asking for more information. He wants to know if the governor wishes all the vestigation of the Testimony. to know if the governor wishes all the evidence gone over again, or if it will be merely a hearing of new evidence upon which to base a motion for a new trial before Recorder Smythe.

COAL BARGE FOUNDERED.

A Woman and Two Mes Lost in Thursday's Storm.

Has Been Sighted.

London, April 22—A dispatch from Vmuiden, Holland, says that a fishing boat reports having seen adrift in latitude 56 north, longitude 5 cast, a boat which had painted on its side a name which, as far as could be made out, read: "Noran." In the boat were four dead men, their bodies being tied to the seats. A high sea was running at the time, and this prevented the vessel from running close to the drifting boat. It is conjectured here that this small boat New York, April 22.—The barge Plymouth, Captain Wyman, from Newport News, with 1,000 tons of coal from New York, foundered during the heavy easterly gale Thursday night off Barnegal. The Plymouth was in tow of the ocean tug Luckenbach, and when it become apparent that the barge could not stand the heavy sea, an attempt was made by the tug to rescue the captain and crew. The high sea running made it impossible to go near the barge, and just as she foundered, the captain and one of the men jumped into the water and, being able to swim, managed to keep affoat until picked up by the tug. The captain's wife and two men, not being able to swim, were drowned. conjectured here that this small boat came from the fated Naronic, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on February 11 iast and has never since been heard from. No date is given on ing able to swim, were drowned CHRISTIANIA. April 22.—The Norwe-gian ministry has resigned owing to the refusal of King Oscar to mane tion a resolution of the Nor-wegian storthing in favor of the appreintment of the Norwegian con-

MORE FAILURES EXPECTED. from and Secol Depressed by the Proncylvania Pailure.

Pennsylvania Pailure.

Pintadelphia, April 22.—The failure of the Pennsylvania Steel company greatly depressed the iron and steel trails here today, and it is the belief in financial circles that the embarrassment of the concern is but the forerunner of leaser failures in the same line. The stock of the company dropped from 100 yesterday to 80 testay, with 50 bid. Nemewas wist. The failure has affected many of the Philadelphia banks, which hold large quantities of the company's stock. The Pennsylvania railroad had but a small interest in the company. James M. M. Swank, secretary of the American Iron and Steel association, while admitting that part of the iron.

CLEVELAND, April 22—Reports from Ashtabula state that a large steamer, thought to be the John Pridgeon or S. C. Reynolds, is ashore in six feet of water and pounding on the beach nine miles above that port. Tugs which went to her assistance could not get near her on account of the heavy seas. Further particulars are unobtainable tonight owing to pure wire facilities between Cleveland and Ashtabula.

Sixty Days in Jall and Place \$1,000.

States circuit court today Am B. Potter, convicted by a fury some weeks ago of false certification of checks, drawn upon the failed Maverick National bank, of which he was president, was sentenced by Judge Putnam to sixty days imprisonment in Cambridge fail and to pay a fine of \$1,000. Mr. Potter's counsel filed a writ of error, and with this the exceptions will go to the United States supreme court for argument. Bail was fixed at \$4,000, which Mr. Potter had no difficulty in securing.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

SHOOTING IN A CHURCH. Colored Christian Get Excited and Contails a Murder.

Connecticut Blue Points Will Be Very

New Haven, Coun., April 22.—According to reports received here today from the various oyster growing districts along the Connecticut coset, the entire crop was almost ruined by the severe storm which passed over Long Island Sound Thursday night and resterday. The loss is estimated at 8500, cm. The cyster dealers any it will take several years to get their beds in the condition they were in before the storm.

BUTTE. Mont., April 22.—No hopes are entertained that any of the nine men caught in the fire in the Silver Bow mine can curvive. E2-forts to rescue them were abandoned hat night. The damage cannot be estimated, but it is great. The Butte & Boston company only recently recovered from the less of a smelter, which burned to the ground. The property is almost exclusively owned in Boston. Its finances are in a poor shape, and this less will prove a shock to stockholders.

Militaria, S. D., April 22.—The bank of Milbank, a private bank owned by W. M. Surgeat of Minneapelis and It. Diggs of this city, made an assignment this morning to S. R. tiedd for the lone St of its creditors. The liabilities and assets are unknown, but the former will probably reach \$150,000.

Mauren Tone, April 22 Reports from Arkenson, western Transcome and northern Mississippi, indicate that the strawberry and young coston crop has been killed by beavy from.

WITH THE CHIE

to Plant Will Co

o Delebia mark

oncers of the feet. The ladies is accretary's party on the Dolphin entertained by the ward-room of the Vesuvius.

Admiral Gherardi today arranges order of the combined feet as it wis to New York and appear in the results of the procession will be beaded by Philadelphia, the flagship of Adu Gherardi, commander in chief, the last, Atlanta.

England Precedes Ressia.

Then will follow the Argentine cruiner under command of Admiral Howard; the Holland man-of-war Van Speyk, Captain Arriens; the two German vessels Kaiserin Augusta and Seendler, under Captain Bushel, with the Minntonomah bringing up the rear.

At the head of the starboard column will be the British fleet, with Vice Admiral Hopkins as commander inchief, and consisting of the Biake as the flagship, the Australia, the Magicienne and the Tartar.

Russia will come next, with Vice Admiral Koznakoff commander in chief in the flagship Dimitr Donakio and the General Admiral and the Rynda.

France will follow, with Rear Admiral De Libras as commander in chief in the flagship Arethuse and the Hussard and Jean Bart following.

Italy will/come next under Rear Admiral Magnaghi with the Etna and the Giovanni Bausan. Spain follows under Rear Admiral Comer Loso with three vessels, the Infanta Isabella. Refea Regente and Neura Espana. The rear of the column will be Brazil, with a rear admiral as commander in chief in the Aquidaban and accompanied by the Tiradentes and the Republica.

OTRONGER THAN DYNAMITE. Maximete Will Not Freeze, Setther Will It Burn

New Yoar. April 22.—A new explosive, called maximete, has been tested in Harlem. The inventor claims that one ounce of maximete is equal to me pound of black powder, and that from ten to eleven ounces of the explosive is equal in force to a pound of dynamite. The tests showed that the explosive will not freeze, that it is smokulem and does not ignite easily. Nine hundred tons of rock were tern away by a blast and the amount of maximete used was only thre-fourths as much as would have been required by the explosives usually employed in quarries. Four cartridges placed in drill holes, twenty feet deep, were expluded by electricity. The rock at the bottom was shattered into small bits, but near the surface the pieces were one adversely larger. The whole mass shirtered apart almost noiselessly and fell forward in a great heap. A quantity of maximete in a bottle was placed in a pail of ice and solt, together with a bottle of water. The water from the maximete, which was taken from the ice and explosed.

Levres Rows, April 32—Col. Legen H. Roots sent his resignation as receiver of the First National bank to the comptroller of the currency today. It is said that an intimation from the attorney general that his resignation would be accepted prompted Colonel Roots to relinquish the position.